



*Building bridges between
criminal justice & behavioral health
to prevent incarceration*

COMIO Bill List
Last Updated: 1/27/2017

AB 42	(Bonta D) Bail reform.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 12/6/2016- From printer. May be heard in committee January 5
	Location: 12/5/2016-A. PRINT
	Summary: Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires that bail be set in a fixed amount, as specified, and requires, in setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate to take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at trial or at a hearing of the case. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to safely reduce the number of people detained pretrial, while addressing racial and economic disparities in the pretrial system, to ensure that people are not held in pretrial detention simply because of their inability to afford money bail.
AB 43	(Thurmond D) Taxation: prison contracts: goods and services.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 1/19/2017-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. REV. & TAX
	Summary: Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill would impose a tax on the privilege of contracting with a state prison, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or the Department of General Services to provide a state prison with goods and services in the amount of __ percent of the final contract price for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018. The bill would require all amounts paid, less refunds, to be deposited into the State Incarceration Prevention Fund, which this bill would establish in the State Treasury, and would continuously appropriate those moneys for the purposes of providing services to prevent people from being incarcerated and providing early intervention programs, less the amount needed to reimburse the State Board of Equalization and the Attorney General for costs incurred in administering these provisions. The bill would prohibit these taxes from being passed through to the state by way of higher prices for the goods or services in the contract, and would require the taxpayer to certify under penalty of perjury that they have not passed on this tax to the state. The bill would require the taxpayer to pay a penalty if it fails to comply with these provisions. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to monitor and investigate taxpayers to ensure that they are not passing this tax through to the state, and would require the State Board of Equalization to administer the tax imposed by this part pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
AB 59	(Thurmond D) Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2016
	Introduced: 12/7/2016
	Status: 1/19/2017-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. H. & C.D.

	<p>Summary: (1) Existing law establishes the Local Housing Trust Fund Matching Grant Program for the purpose of supporting local housing trust funds dedicated to the creation or preservation of affordable housing. Under the grant program, the department is authorized to make matching grants available to cities, counties, cities and counties, and existing charitable nonprofit organizations that have created, funded, and operated housing trust funds. The minimum allocation to a program applicant is \$1,000,000 for existing trust funds, or \$500,000 for newly established housing trust funds. The maximum allocation for any applicant is \$2,000,000, unless the applicant has previously received a grant through the program, in which case the maximum allocation is \$1,000,000. Under existing law, all funds provided under the grant program are to be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis with moneys that are not required by any state or federal law to be spent on housing. This bill would recast these provisions to instead authorize the department to make grants to eligible recipients, defined as cities that meet specified criteria and charitable nonprofit organizations organized under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that apply jointly with a qualifying city, that have created or are operating or will operate housing trust funds. The bill would increase the maximum allocation for an eligible recipient to \$5,000,000 or, if the eligible recipient has previously received a grant through the program, \$2,500,000. The bill would also provide that an eligible recipient would not be required to provide matching funds if the eligible recipient is suffering a hardship, as determined by the Department of Finance, and is unable to generate matching funds, and that the maximum allocation to an eligible recipient suffering hardship would be \$10,000,000 or, if the eligible recipient has previously received a grant through the program, \$5,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 71	(Chiu D) Taxes: credits: low-income housing: allocation increase.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/16/2016
	Status: 1/19/2017-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and REV. & TAX.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. H. & C.D.
	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provides procedures and requirements for the allocation of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts among qualified low-income housing projects in modified conformity to federal law that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and for farmworker housing. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of \$70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. Existing law additionally allows a state credit, which is not dependent on receiving a federal low-income housing credit; the aggregate of which is \$500,000 per calendar year for projects to provide farmworker housing. This bill, under the Insurance Taxation Law, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, for calendar years beginning 2018, would increase the aggregate housing credit dollar amount that may be allocated among low-income housing projects to \$300,000,000, as specified, and would allocate to farmworker housing projects \$500,000 per year of that amount. The bill, under the insurance taxation law, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, would modify the definition of applicable percentage relating to qualified low-income buildings that meet specified criteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 74	(Chiu D) Housing.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/16/2016
	Introduced: 12/16/2016
	Status: 1/19/2017-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and HEALTH.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. H. & C.D.
	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes various housing programs directed by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), including special housing programs to provide housing assistance for persons with developmental and physical disabilities and persons with mental health disorders. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require HCD to, on or before October 1, 2018, establish the Housing for a Healthy California Program and on or before April 1, 2019, and every year thereafter, subject to on appropriation by the Legislature, award grants on a competitive basis to eligible grant applicants based on guidelines that HCD would draft, as prescribed, and other requirements. The bill would provide that an applicant is eligible for a grant under the program if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant identify a source of funding, as specified, agree to contribute funding for interim and long-term rental assistance, and agree to collect and report data, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>
AB 152	(Gallagher R) Board of State and Community Corrections: recidivism.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2017
	Introduced: 1/11/2017
	Status: 1/19/2017-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. PUB. S.

	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Board of State and Community Corrections to collect and maintain available information and data about state and community correctional policies, practices, capacities, and needs, as specified. Existing law also requires the board, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the California State Sheriffs' Association, to collect and analyze data regarding local plans implementing the 2011 public safety realignment. This bill would require the board, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the California District Attorneys Association, the California State Association of Counties, the California State Sheriffs' Association, and the Chief Probation Officers of California, to collect and analyze data regarding recidivism rates of all persons who receive a felony sentence punishable by imprisonment in county jail or who are placed on post release community supervision. The bill would also require the board to make this data available on the board's Internet Web site.</p>
AB 154	(Levine D) Prisoners: mental health treatment.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/11/2017
	Introduced: 1/11/2017
	Status: 1/12/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.
	Location: 1/11/2017-A. PRINT
	<p>Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from being tried, adjudged to punishment, or having his or her probation, mandatory supervision, post release community supervision, or parole revoked while that person is mentally incompetent. Existing law establishes a process by which a defendant's mental competency is evaluated and by which the defendant receives treatment, including, if applicable, antipsychotic medication, with the goal of returning the defendant to competency. Existing law credits time spent by a defendant in a state hospital or other facility as a result of commitment during the process toward the term of any imprisonment for which the defendant is sentenced. This bill would authorize a defendant who is or has been eligible for public mental health services due to a serious mental illness or who is eligible for Social Security Disability Insurance benefits due to a diagnosed mental illness to petition the court, after the defendant's plea or conviction but prior to sentencing, for a sentence that includes mental health treatment. The bill would authorize a court, if it finds that the defendant has shown that he or she meets the criteria by a preponderance of the evidence, to order the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the county authority to provide specified mental health service, including placement in a residential mental health treatment facility instead of state prison or county jail, placement in a mental health program within the state prison or county jail, or preparation of a post release mental health treatment plan. The bill would authorize the court, upon petition of the defendant or the prosecution, to recall a sentence that includes a mental health order and resentence the defendant to other mental health treatment or resentence the defendant without mental health treatment. The bill would provide that the defendant has the right to counsel for these proceedings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 163	(Weber D) School safety: peace officer interactions with pupils.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Status: 1/17/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 16.
	Location: 1/13/2017-A. PRINT
	<p>Summary: Existing law requires school districts and county offices of education to be responsible for the overall development of comprehensive school safety plans for its schools operating kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to establish a school police department under the supervision of a school chief of police and to employ peace officers. This bill would require the governing board of a school district to adopt and annually review a policy regarding the scope of peace officer interactions, including, but not limited to, those employed by a school police department or by a local law enforcement agency, with pupils and to consider how to reduce the presence of peace officers on campus. By imposing additional duties on school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require a school district, before the beginning of the 2018–19 school year, as a condition of having a school police department to adopt specified policies, or as a condition of entering into or continuing an agreement with a local law enforcement agency to have one or more regularly assigned peace officers at any of its schools to enter into a memorandum of understanding containing specified policies, regarding the scope of peace officer interactions with pupils. The bill would require those policies to include specified elements, including, among others, that school staff only call a peace officer when there is a real and immediate physical threat to pupils, teachers, or public safety or when mandated by existing law, that a peace officer not arrest or discipline pupils for violations of school rules or for low-level misconduct, and that a peace officer not interview or arrest a pupil on a school campus during school hours absent a real and immediate physical threat to pupils, teachers, or public safety. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 173	(Jones-Sawyer D) School safety: peace officer interactions with pupils.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/17/2017
	Introduced: 1/17/2017
	Status: 1/18/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 17.

	<p>Location: 1/17/2017-A. PRINT</p> <p>Summary: Existing law, the Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985, requires school districts and county offices of education to be responsible for the overall development of comprehensive school safety plans for its schools operating kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The act establishes the School/Law Enforcement Partnership, comprised of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General, whose duties include, among others, the development of programs and policies necessary to implement the provisions of the Education Code relating to school safety plans. This bill would require the governing board of a school district to adopt policies mandating proper protection of pupils' rights in interactions with peace officers, including, but not limited to, that school staff not call a peace officer to arrest, discipline, or otherwise interact with a pupil for a violation of school rules and that school staff exhaust all alternatives before involving a peace officer for low-level misconduct. The bill would require a school district to collect and publicly report comprehensive data regarding peace officer interactions with pupils and to have a procedure through which pupils and community members can complain about misconduct relating to peace officer interactions with pupils. By imposing additional duties on school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
AB 182	(Waldron R) Heroin and Opioid Public Education (HOPE) Initiative Act.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Status: 1/20/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 19.
	Locations: 1/19/2017-A PRINT
	<p>Summary: Existing law vests the State Department of Health Care Services with duties, powers, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of alcohol and drug programs in the state, including narcotic treatment programs that use narcotic replacement therapy for maintenance or detoxification of opioid medication dependence. Existing law requires the department to develop and implement a statewide prevention campaign designed to deter the abuse of methamphetamine in California, and authorizes the department to develop and implement a mass media alcohol and other drug education program in order to provide community education, develop public awareness, and motivate community action in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. This bill would require the department, in consultation with specified entities, to develop, coordinate, implement, and oversee a comprehensive multicultural public awareness campaign, to be known as the "Heroin and Opioid Public Education (HOPE) Initiative." The bill would require the initiative to provide for the coordinated and widespread public dissemination of individual case stories and other generalized information that is designed to, among other things, describe the effects and warning signs of heroin use and opioid medication abuse, so as to better enable members of the public to determine when help is needed and identify the pathways that are available for individuals to seek help. The bill would require the initiative to effectuate the dissemination of information by using every available type of media, as specified, employing a variety of complementary educational themes and messages that shall be tailored to appeal to different target audiences, and by using culturally and linguistically appropriate means.</p>
AB 186	(Eggman D) Controlled substances: safer drug consumption program.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Status: 1/20/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 19.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. PRINT
	<p>Summary: Would authorize a city, county, or city and county to authorize the operation of supervised injection services programs for adults that satisfies specified requirements, including, among other things, a space supervised by healthcare professionals or other trained staff where people who use drugs can consume preobtained drugs, sterile consumption supplies, and access to referrals to addiction treatment. The bill would require any entity operating a program under its provisions to provide an annual report to the city, county, or city and county, as specified.</p>
AB 191	(Wood D) Mental health: involuntary treatment.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Introduced: 1/19/2017
	Status: 1/20/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 19.
	Location: 1/19/2017-A. PRINT

	<p>Summary: Under existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, he or she may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Existing law authorizes a person who has been detained for 72 hours and who has received an evaluation to be certified for not more than 14 days of intensive treatment related to the mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism under specified conditions. Existing law further authorizes the person to be certified for an additional period not to exceed 14 days if that person was suicidal during the 14-day period or the 72-hour evaluation period, or an additional period not to exceed more than 30 days under specified conditions. Existing law requires, for a person to be certified under any of these provisions, a notice of certification to be signed by 2 people, and, in specified circumstances, authorizes the 2nd signature to be from a licensed clinical social worker or a registered nurse who participated in the evaluation. This bill would include a licensed marriage and family therapist and a licensed professional clinical counselor in the list of professionals who are authorized to sign the notice under specified circumstances.</p>
AB 208	(Eggman D) Deferred entry of judgment: pretrial diversion.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Status: 1/24/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 23.
	Location: 1/23/2017-A. PRINT
	<p>Summary: Existing law allows individuals charged with specified crimes to qualify for deferred entry of judgment. A defendant qualifies if he or she has no conviction for any offense involving controlled substances, the charged offense did not involve violence, there is no evidence of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation that qualifies for the program, the defendant's record does not indicate that probation or parole has ever been revoked without being completed, and the defendant's record does not indicate that he or she has been granted diversion, deferred entry of judgment, or was convicted of a felony within 5 years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense. This bill would make the deferred entry of judgment program a pretrial diversion program. The bill would make that a defendant qualified for the pretrial diversion program if he or she has no prior conviction within 5 years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense for any offense involving controlled substances other than the offense that qualifies him or her for diversion, the charged offense did not involve violence, there is no evidence within the past 5 years of a violation relating to narcotics or restricted dangerous drugs other than a violation that qualifies for the program, and the defendant has no prior conviction for a serious or violent felony within 5 years prior to the alleged commission of the charged offense. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>
AB 210	(Santiago D) Homeless multidisciplinary personnel team.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Status: 1/24/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 23.
	Introduced: 1/23/2017-Read first time. To print.
	Location: 1/23/2017-A. PRINT
	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes counties to establish a child abuse multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, to allow provider agencies to share confidential information in order to investigate reports of suspected child abuse or neglect or for the purpose of child welfare agencies making detention determinations, as specified. This bill would authorize counties to also establish a homeless adult, child, and family multidisciplinary personnel team, as defined, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services within that county to allow provider agencies to share confidential information, as specified, for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care. The bill would authorize the homeless adult, child, and family multidisciplinary personnel team to designate qualified persons to be a member of the team and would require every member who receives information or records regarding children and families in his or her capacity as a member of the team to be under the same privacy and confidentiality obligations and subject to the same confidentiality penalties as the person disclosing or providing the information or records. The bill would also require the information or records to be maintained in a manner that ensures the maximum protection of privacy and confidentiality rights.</p>
SB 2	(Atkins D) Building Homes and Jobs Act.
	Current Text: Introduced 12/5/2016
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 1/12/2017-Referred to Coms. On T. & H. and GOV. & F.
	Location: 1/12/2017-S. T. & H.

	<p>Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, and homeownership for very low and low-income households, and down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Existing law requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Building Homes and Jobs Act. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the need for establishing permanent, ongoing sources of funding dedicated to affordable housing development. The bill would impose a fee, except as provided, of \$75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per single parcel of real property, not to exceed \$225. By imposing new duties on counties with respect to the imposition of the recording fee, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that revenues from this fee, after deduction of any actual and necessary administrative costs incurred by the county recorder, be sent quarterly to the Department of Housing and Community Development for deposit in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, which the bill would create within the State Treasury. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require that 20% of the moneys in the fund be expended for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing and 10% of the moneys for housing purposes related to agricultural workers and their families, and would authorize the remainder of the moneys in the fund to be expended to support affordable housing, homeownership opportunities, and other housing-related programs, as specified. The bill would impose certain auditing and reporting requirements and would establish the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund Governing Board that would, among other things, review and approve recommendations made by the Department of Housing and Community Development for the distribution of moneys from the fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 3	(Beall D) Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 1/12/2017-Referred to Coms. On T. & H. and GOV. & F.
	Location: 1/12/2017-S. T. & H.
	<p>Summary: Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, and home ownership for very low and low-income households, and down payment assistance for first-time home buyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>
SB 8	(Beall D) Diversion: mental disorders.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 1/12/2017-Referred to Com. On PUB. S.
	Location: 1/12/2017-S. PUB. S.
	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes a court, with the consent of the defendant and a waiver of the defendant's speedy trial right, to postpone prosecution of a misdemeanor and place the defendant in a pretrial diversion program if defendant is suffering from sexual trauma, a traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health problems as a result of his or her military service. Existing law authorizes the defendant to be referred to services for treatment and requires the responsible agencies to report to the court and the prosecution not less than every 6 months. This bill would authorize a court, with the consent of the defendant and a waiver of the defendant's speedy trial right, to postpone prosecution of a misdemeanor or a felony punishable in a county jail, and place the defendant in a pretrial diversion program if the court is satisfied the defendant suffers from a mental disorder, that the defendant's mental disorder played a significant role in the commission of the charged offense, and that the defendant would benefit from mental health treatment. The bill would allow the defense to arrange, to the satisfaction of the court, for a program of mental health treatment utilizing existing inpatient or outpatient mental health resources. The bill would require the defense to provide reports on the defendant's progress to the court and the prosecution not less than every 6 months. By increasing the duties of local prosecutors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the arrest, upon successful completion of the diversion program, to be deemed never to have occurred, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>
SB 10	(Hertzberg D) Bail: pretrial release.

	Current Text: Amended: 1/17/2017
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Last Amend: 1/17/2017
	Status: 1/26/2017-Re-referred to Com. On PUB. S.
	Location: 12/5/2016-S. PUB. S.
	Summary: Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. Existing law requires that bail be set in a fixed amount, as specified, and requires, in setting, reducing, or denying bail, a judge or magistrate to take into consideration the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense charged, the previous criminal record of the defendant, and the probability of his or her appearing at trial or at a hearing of the case. Under existing law, the magistrate or commissioner to whom the application is made is authorized to set bail in an amount that he or she deems sufficient to ensure the defendant's appearance or to ensure the protection of a victim, or family member of a victim, of domestic violence, and to set bail on the terms and conditions that he or she, in his or her discretion, deems appropriate, or he or she may authorize the defendant's release on his or her own recognizance. Existing law provides that a defendant being held for a misdemeanor offense is entitled to be released on his or her own recognizance, unless the court makes a finding on the record that an own recognizance release would compromise public safety or would not reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant as required. This bill would require the court to release a defendant being held for a misdemeanor offense on his or her own recognizance unless the court makes an additional finding on the record that there is no condition or combination of conditions that would reasonably ensure public safety and the appearance of the defendant if the defendant is released on his or her own recognizance. This bill contains other related provisions.
SB 34	(Bates R) Substance abuse.
	Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	Status: 1/12/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.
	Location: 12/5/2016-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities serving adults as prescribed. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would address residential environments for persons in recovery from alcohol and drug addiction.
SB 139	(Wilk R) Harmful substances: local regulation.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Status: 1/17/2017-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 16.
	Location: 1/13/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Would allow a city, county, or city and county, to regulate, by ordinance, the sale of a substance used as a recreational drug that poses a threat to human life or health and a particular risk to minors if specified conditions are met, including the fact that the substance is sold under a product name or label that is clearly identifiable, there is substantial evidence that the substance has been advertised, purchased, sold, or consumed as a recreational drug, and there is substantial evidence that the substance can cause intoxication, disability, or death if ingested smoked, inhaled, or injected into the body.
SB 142	(Beall D) Defendants: mental illness.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Introduced: 1/13/2017
	Status: 1/26/2017-Referred to Com. On RLS.
	Location: 1/13/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing law prohibits a person from being tried, adjudged to punishment, or having his or her probation, mandatory supervision, post release community supervision, or parole revoked while that person is mentally incompetent. Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that ensures a defendant's history of mental illness will inform case processing and the nature of any criminal charges. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that incentivizes counties to provide community-based mental health services by sharing with counties the state's cost savings from reduced prison admissions of people with mental illness and to direct counties to invest these cost savings in additional mental health services.
SB 143	(Beall D) Sentencing: persons confined to a state hospital.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/13/2017

	Status: 1/26/2017-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.
	Location: 1/13/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing law, the Three Strikes Reform Act of 2012, passed by the voters as Proposition 36 at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election, amended the Three Strikes Law and provided for lower sentences in specified circumstances, including when the current crime is not a serious or violent crime. The act provided a means by which a person serving an indeterminate term of imprisonment can be resentenced in conformance with the provisions of the act. This bill would authorize a person who is committed to a state hospital after being found not guilty by reason of insanity to petition the court to have the maximum term of commitment reduced to what it would have been had Proposition 36 or Proposition 47 been in effect at the time of the original determination. The bill would require the petitioner to show that he or she would have been eligible to have his or her sentence reduced under the relevant proposition, to show that he or she would not be a danger to himself or herself if released from the state hospital, and to file the petition prior to January 1, 2021, or at a later date with a showing of good cause. This bill contains other existing laws.
SB 155	(Anderson R) Probation.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/18/2017
	Introduced: 1/18/2017
	Status: 1/26/2017-Referred to Com. On RLS.
	Location: 1/18/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing law defines "probation" as the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence and the order of conditional and revocable release into the community. Existing law requires a person placed on probation to be under the supervision of the county probation officer, and authorizes that officer to determine the level and type of supervision consistent with the conditions of probation ordered by the court. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.
SB 167	(Skinner D) Supplemental Security Income and CalFresh: preenrollment.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Introduced: 1/23/2017
	Status: 1/24/2014-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 23.
	Locations: 1/23/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing federal law establishes various disability benefits programs, including the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, under which cash assistance is provided to qualified low-income aged, blind, and disabled persons. Existing federal law requires the federal Commissioner of Social Security to develop a system under which an individual can apply for SSI benefits prior to the discharge or release of the individual from a public institution. This bill would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish memoranda of understanding with the federal Social Security Administration to allow a person incarcerated in a correctional institution to apply for and receive a replacement social security card and to allow the administration to process SSI claims under the prerelease program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
SB 177	(Nguyen R) Cognitively impaired adults: caregiver resource centers.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/24/2017
	Status: 1/25/2017-From printer. May be acted upon on or after February 24.
	Location: 1/24/2017-S. RLS.
	Summary: Existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to, among other things, maintain or enter into contracts directly with nonprofit caregiver resource centers (CRCs) to provide direct services to caregivers of cognitively impaired adults, as defined, throughout the state. These services include, but are not limited to, specialized information, family consultation, respite care, short-term counseling, and support groups. This bill would, each fiscal year, commencing with the 2017–18 fiscal year, appropriate \$3,300,000 from the General Fund to the State Department of Health Care Services for allocation to CRCs for the purpose of providing those respite care services. The bill would also authorize those services to be provided in person and, except for respite care services, through the use of remote technologies.
SB 190	(Mitchell D) Juveniles.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/26/2017
	Introduced: 1/26/2017-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. On RLS. For assignment. To print.
	Location: 1/26/2017-S. RLS.

	Summary: (1) Existing law provides that the board of supervisors of any county may authorize the correctional administrator to offer a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in a county jail or other county correctional facility or program. Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors to prescribe a program administrative fee and an application fee for this program. This bill would make those fees payable only by adult participants of that home detention program who are over 21 years of age and under the jurisdiction of the criminal court. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
ACR 8	(Jones-Sawyer D) Post-traumatic "street" disorder.
	Current Text: Introduced: 1/10/2017
	Introduced: 1/10/2017
	Status: 1/11/2017-From printer.
	Location: 1/10/2017-A. PRINT
	Summary: This measure would recognize post-traumatic “street” disorder as a mental health condition with growing implications for our state.